The Filipinos are natural musicians. Even in the earliest times they were fond of music. The Negritos had their own music long before their Malay conquerors came to the Islands. All the peoples of the Islands have given expression to the yearnings of their souls by means of folk-songs and dances.

In recent times, Filipino music has assumed more modern methods of expression. During the Philippine Revolution, Julian Felipe composed the music, and Jose Palma wrote the words in Spanish, of the Philippine National Hymn, commonly referred to as "Aguinaldo's March." It is the piece now played along with "The Star Spangled Banner," and although the European influence in the hymn is noticeable, it possesses a martial air and rhythm which is peculiarly appealing.

The Constabulary Band, organized in 1904 and trained by Major Walter H. Loving, an American Negro with exceptional musical talent, is world famous. The band has not only established itself as a successful local organization, but has gone on foreign tours and has there met with the plaudits of the people. It participated in the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, attended the inaugural ball of President Taft in 1909, and took part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Lieutenant Alfonso J. Fresnido now capably wields the baton over the band.

An ever-increasing group of young musicians educated in Europe and the United States form an important factor in the progress of music in the Philippines. Conspicuous among them are Miss Jovita Fuentes, a soprano who

in the role of Madame Butterfly and other operatic parts had a remarkable career abroad, and Miss Luisa Tapales, who triumphed in the

[6] Section read by Mr. Francisco Santiago, Director of the Conservatory of Music, University of the Philippines. See Francisco Santiago, *The Development of Music in the Philippine Islands* (1931), and Justice Norberto Romualdez, *Filipino Musical Instruments and Airs of Long Ago* (1931).